

E
185
.61
.F92







5
5616

The Voice of the Third Generation



By HENRY PECK FRY

of the Chattanooga Bar

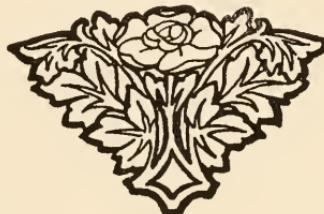
Price, Twenty Five Cents





The Voice of the Third Generation

*A discussion of the Race Question for the
benefit of those who believe that the United
States is a white man's country and should
be governed by white men*



*By HENRY PECK FRY
of the Chattanooga Bar*

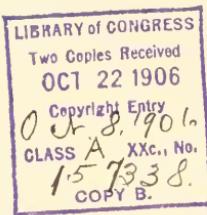
*Published by
the Author at Chattanooga, Tennessee*

Price, Twenty Five Cents

*Copyright 1906
By Henry Peck Fry*

*MacGowan-Cooke Ptg. Co.
Chattanooga*

E 185
.61
.F 92



To the American People

HOPING that in the interest of true Americanism, the purity of the United States Government, the discontinuance of violence, and the perpetuation of the theory that this is a white man's government, Almighty God will send the message herein contained to every thinking man in the nation, and that "*The Voice of the Third Generation*" will be heard and its counsels heeded.

H E N R Y P E C K F R Y

6-39001

The Voice of the Third Generation.

One Solution

THERE IS BUT ONE SOLUTION OF THE RACE PROBLEM.

That solution can only be arrived at by a thoughtful people having no sectional or political interest at heart, but, looking at facts, conditions and history, allow truth to predominate over prejudice, and accomplish the result of placing this great American Republic on the high plane it should occupy. The race problem will vanish into the gloom of an unpleasant memory of unpleasant events, if one thing is done by the American people, and that one thing is THE REPEAL OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

There has never occurred in American history an act of a legislative body, a decision of a court, or the act of a set of public officials which has been so far-reaching in its damnable effects, so destructive of American happiness, so annihilating, in its lowering the standard of the priceless jewel of American citizenship, than was this amendment to the Federal Constitution passed in haste and now allowed by an intelligent nation to remain a law in this great country.

The amendment, familiar to every citizen who has read the United States Constitution, is composed of but few written words, yet though small in size, it has become what will be the paramount issue in the politics and the domestic economy of the country.

The exact words are as follows:

“ART. XV., SEC. 1. THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES, OR ANY STATE, ON ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR, OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE.

“SEC. 2. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.”

On the repeal or annulling of this constitutional amendment, consisting of either the greatest crime against intelligent citizenship ever perpetrated by corrupt or fanatical legislators, or the most glaring piece of legislative stupidity of which law-makers have ever been guilty, depends the only solution that shows itself

to the race problem as it exists in the United States today. That there is a race problem developing in uncertainty as to possible outcome, is a proposition that no thinking American citizen can or will deny; and, its acuteness is increasing both on account of the rapidity with which the negro is multiplying, the continued evidence of his inferiority as a race, and the seeming ignorance of people who have for years carried his cause as their own, as to the true conditions which prevail in the Southern States.

It is for the purpose of enlightening those who remain in darkness on this most vital question of Americanism; of urging upon thinking people a demand for the good of the country that changes should be made in our laws; of the protection of the welfare and happiness of the American people; and for a peaceful solution of a harassing question, a solution which means much to the march of the negro himself toward civilization, that this appeal to the American people is written, and in the significance of its title, showing the changes taking place in the thought of the Southern States by showing the attitude of the younger, or third generation, and demanding that in the name of future Americanism, broadness of spirit and patriotism, that the negro be forever taken out of politics, leaving this country as it should be, a **WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT**.

Generations In The South.

There are, living in the Southern States today, three generations of people, each having its distinctive characteristics, and each cherishing its ideals and entertaining its beliefs.

These generations of people may be divided into, first, the people who were at years of maturity in 1861, and who were active participants in the Civil War; second, the generation which came into being either shortly before, during, or shortly after the Civil War, but who are now men past middle life; and, third, the younger generation, who have been born since the days of the Reconstruction, and who are familiar with that dark period, not by personal contact with a most distressful situation, but through the reading of history and the conversing with persons who were present and actively engaged in attempting to be good citizens under so trying an ordeal.

The first generation is almost gone. Its thin ranks remain only to tell us, of the younger generation, the record of the bravest body of men, under the canopy of heaven, who ever wore a uniform, and whose knightly bearing and chivalrous deeds of war will always be our honor and glory. Whether or not, looking upon their great struggle in the calm, dispassionate light of history, we agree that their cause was right or wrong, we will always cherish and love their record on the field of battle, ever remembering that had the issue been today the question of adhering to the general government or remaining to guard the portals of home and loved ones, we

would in all probability remain to guard those dear to us, and fight for the supremacy of the State as they did in those dark and gloomy days of 1861. The generation of the Confederacy passes away. Their appeal for state's rights so valiantly made to the arbitrament of the sword, was decided against them; their grandsons will appeal not to the weapons of war and violence, but to the cool sense of judgment, the reasoning faculties of the greatest people of the greatest country on earth, and the investigations of human intelligence; and, relying on the inherent spirit of fair play and American manhood we have encountered in the college, on the football field and in the walks of business, place the case in the hands of the American people and ask them to assist us in working out our problems, involving the right to dispose of our domestic questions to the best interests of the American Republic.

The second generation of Americans in the Southern States consists of those who appeared on the stage of life immediately before, during, or immediately after, the Civil War. While their fathers were away from home they were toddling infants around the fireside clinging to the skirts of the Southern mother. They came, too, during the bitter struggle, when young husbands and wives were married, and the young husband often returning from the battlefield, during a temporary lull of hostilities, to find that perhaps while he had been serving his country in a hail storm of bullets, a little stranger had been sent, as it seemed, from the throne of God to bless his home and to make that hearthstone for which he risked his life more sacred to him as he endured with fortitude the dangers and duties of a soldier. Sometimes, too, the young husband left a home filled with the new-made bliss of marriage, and did not return at all, yet the little one came, adding to the responsibilities and cares of the young matron, whose teachings have instilled since into his heart the integrity, the manhood and the character which caused him to work to rebuild the beautiful section of country but lately devastated by the carnage of conflict.

The Third Generation

The third generation consists of the young American of today, ranging in years from eighteen to twenty-seven or eight. Born at a period removed from the horrors of war, unfamiliar with any of its real hardships, yet endowed with the courage of his ancestors, strives to make the American Republic the strongest nation on earth; and to whom the country is looking to perpetuate its ideals, to carry the banner of American manhood and to govern the country when the generations surviving the bitter struggle have passed into the "country from whose borne no traveler returns."

There are no more patriotic Americans on this continent than the members of this generation. There are no sets of men, no matter whether living in the ice-bound regions of Maine, on the shores of the Great Lakes, or the beautiful hills around the Golden

Gate of California, who hold the ideals of the Republic more at heart, and into whose souls shine the glorious light of Americanism, than these young men but shortly emerged into the passage way of life, and into whose hands will fall the welfare of the people of their several Southern States.

Broad-minded in American spirit, conservative of the business interests of American industry, and holding the traditions of the American flag as their most sacred traditions, glorying in the deeds of their Virginian Washington, their Jefferson, their Patrick Henry and the long line of Americans who had carved from a forest wilderness the government to which the world turns as the leader in thought, in prowess and in industry.

Americans they are, these of the third generation, and to their natural associations with history and tradition they have added the association with the sons of New Hampshire, of Vermont, of Massachusetts, of New York, of California and of practically every state in the Union.

One of the greatest influences toward making a common country out of America has been the training of the college student at the different institutions of learning in the United States. This influence has not been in the mere passing of examinations, and the acquisition of knowledge, which possibly could have been acquired in other places, but it has been due to the rubbing together in bonds of collegiate fraternity of youths from every state, each receiving the ideas of the other and observing that while sections or states may have their peculiarities, yet, underlying State, and section and city, there is a broad spirit of oneness, a common cause, a feeling of Americanism. The college boy from Tennessee perhaps chums with the college boy of New Hampshire, and each sees in the other the spirit of 1776, and each knows after years of association that the great work they have done in securing an education is not what the books contain so much, but rather they have impressed upon them that

“The proper study of mankind is man.”

On the football field the Georgia boy plays shoulder to shoulder with the New Yorker, and on the opposing team, no doubt, the sturdy Texan stands beside the stalwart Son of the West who comes, perhaps, from the far away regions of the Oregon. The joys and sorrows of college seem to these coming Americans but the training for the future, when, in common, as they rushed the line in the game of football, they must as American citizens play together the great game of human life.

The voice of the third generation in the Southern States has called in the past with a spirit of comradeship to the sons of the northern states in our college life; the voice of the third generation calls now in a spirit of American manhood to the same sons of the North and East and in unmistakable accents, armed with

the weapon of truth, and bearing the shield of argument, logic and history, says to the sons of the North and East, YOUR FATHERS COMMITTED A POLITICAL BLUNDER THAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE RACE TROUBLES WE ARE HAVING IN THE SOUTH, AND IN THE NAME OF THE AMERICAN FAIR PLAY YOU KNOW HOW TO SHOW, AS WE ALL CAN TESTIFY, SOLVE THE RACE QUESTION NOT BY THEORIZING INTO CONDITIONS WITH WHICH YOU ARE IGNORANT, BUT BY REPEALING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND MAKING THE UNITED STATES A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY.

The third generation says to the young American of the North and East, firmly, understandingly, and without bitterness to the negro, TAKE THE NEGRO OUT OF POLITICS AND YOU HAVE SOLVED THE RACE QUESTION. THE NEGRO IS UNFIT TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP. HIS BEING IN POLITICS IS A MENACE, AND, IN THE NAME OF ALL THAT'S DECENT, WILL YOU NOT ALLOW US TO BUILD UP THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE SOUTH WITHOUT CONSTANTLY HAVING THE DANGER CONFRONTING US OF NEGRO SUPREMACY?

The third generation says to the young American of the North and East, THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY. THE NEGRO NEVER HAS BEEN AND NEVER WILL BE THE EQUAL OF THE WHITE MAN. LAWS WILL NOT CHANGE THE NATURE OF THE RACE. EDUCATION HAS FAILED TO DO IT. THE ALLOWING THE NEGRO THE BALLOT IS ONLY A FALSE HOPE OF SOCIAL EQUALITY, WHICH HELPS TO MAKE HIM MORE VICIOUS THAN HE WOULD ORDINARILY HAVE BEEN.

The South Today

With this preliminary appeal to the Americanism of the young men of the North and East, it might be well, before plunging into a general and more specific discussion of the race question, to make a few statements in regard to the condition of the South today and its possibilities for the future.

The Civil War found the South in a state of devastation. We of the third generation entering into the active duties of life, find that the section is unsurpassed in the richness of its country and the great opportunities which confront the people of the Southern States. Where the boom of cannon once marred the scene, there is now the hum of the wheels of industry, as raw materials are converted into finished products going to every market on the face of the civilized globe. New England, with its record of being a great center of American manufacturing interests, will soon be

left behind in the race for commercial supremacy. The farming lands of the west and the center of the nation had best look to their laurels, for the soil of the south, rich in its fertility, offers to the farmer a handsome return for his labors. The earth, in all its plenty, stands waiting for the ploughshare to turn the soil into money. The mines, scattered through all the region, are opened and from their cavernous depths issue an abundant supply of mineral wealth which goes to make the fire of the engines, of home, and commerce, to make the rails of the railroad, the machinery of the manufacturer, and even the coin of the realm.

Never before in the history of the United States have the States comprising its southern section been so prosperous, and never have the doors of opportunity been wider open than they are at present. Business is good, commercial life at the high tide, and the people everywhere are possessed with the idea of doing their share toward making America the greatest nation of commerce on earth.

In the march toward the ultimate goal of commercial activity and financial success, there have been problems encountered. Many have been the storms through which we have passed, and through which we have reason to believe we will pass in the future. We have braved the harassing influence of poverty, we have struggled with environment, and have encountered the opposition even of the elements, but have emerged American citizens of finer fiber.

A Grave Problem

THE GRAVEST PROBLEM WE HAVE BEFORE US TODAY, AND THE STANDING MENACE TO THE ADVANCEMENT AND PROSPERITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, IS THE NEGRO PROBLEM, AND IN ITS SOLUTION WE ARE PREVENTED FROM THE EXERCISE OF ALL OUR FACULTIES TOWARD ADVANCING THE COMMERCIAL SUCCESS OF OUR VARIOUS STATES.

The presence of the negro, as a constant danger and menace in our political and social life, has caused more good American brain and brawn to be expended than any one thing we have encountered, and, until this great question is forever laid away and the principle established that this is a white man's government, we will have hanging over our heads a black mantle obscuring business, and have staring us in the face a black question mark which will, as long as it remains, prevent our exercising our best judgment in politics, in order to safeguard the people of our states, and place protection around our homes and firesides.

We cannot attempt to overthrow the yoke, in some states, of corrupt corporate domination without being held in line by scheming politicians with the too true battle cry of "negro domination," and we go to the polls and vote, not as free American citizens, but as slaves, because we well know that should the negro get into

power and hold our local offices, our wives and mothers and sisters will have the insult of some vicious and ignorant negro politician dictating the policy they should pursue in the daily duties of life.

THE SOUTH WILL NEVER STAND FOR NEGRO DOMINATION. IT NEVER HAS AND IT NEVER WILL. THE BULLETS OF GRANT AND THE DOCTRINES OF THADDEUS STEVENS FAILED TO RAM THE NEGRO DOWN ITS THROAT, AND THE TIME HAS COME FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO SEE IT.

The solutions of great American problems of vast importance to the people will be delayed until this matter of black disfranchisement is effected. The reforms in railroad questions, which may ultimately lead to the complete government ownership of railroads, will be delayed until the Southern people are forever removed from the danger of having negro conductors, porters, brakemen and engineers on the railroads. Having seen the bare-faced impudence, the brazen effrontery and the vicious insolence of the negro porters in some of the northern states, it would be quite easy to imagine that in case the doctrine of government ownership of railways be applied to the South, when negroes ran the trains, how white ladies and children would be compelled, in ordinary travel, to submit to the indignities offered by negroes backed by the inflexible authority of the Federal Government.

The government ownership of express companies, telegraph lines and the different forms of public service corporations which control the necessities of life in the different states, cannot be an accomplished fact in the South with the possibility of officials of the government having them in charge being of a race whose history has been written in the three words—Savagery, Slavery and Ignorance. A negro is a negro, regardless of a smattering of education he may have, and the protection of the government makes him more vicious than in his ordinary condition.

The Negro's History

The history of the negro is the story of a race emerging from the darkest depths of savagery to the initial rounds of the ladder of an advancing civilization. As science teaches that the human race has evolved from obscure beginnings to its present position, so the history of the negro may be traced from the time when he dwelt amid the wilds of the Congo, down to the time when a prejudiced American Congress armed him with a ballot and attempted to make him the equal of a race which had produced a Shakespeare, a Washington, a Napoleon and a Christ.

Savage and wild in the jungles, thriving and flourishing amid the fiercest heat and the unhealthy dampness of the tropics, the negro had his origin, representing the lowest type of the human family.

Over fifteen hundred years before the birth of Christ, when in the eighteenth Dynasty of Ancient Egypt, the civilization of Thebes shone resplendent, the negro, barbarous and ignorant, withstood the virulent fevers and epidemics of the African swamps.

When Solomon rose to power, the matchless fountain of wisdom, of the Hebrew Nation, shedding with the light of his learning a luster into the hearts of men, and erecting a Hebrew civilization, the wonder of the age; when the great Hebrew leader erected his magnificent temple at Jerusalem to Jehovah, the One God, the negro in his ignorance sat beneath the shade of the vegetation of the swamp and poured forth his superstitious soul into the worship of fetiches and idols and lizards.

When the Saviour of mankind went forth from Nazareth, and step by step taught the doctrines, proclaiming himself to be the son of the Living God, the negroes of Africa, dancing in sardonic glee around the fetiches of elephants' teeth, offered prayers, held festivals, sung their songs and offered human sacrifices to appease the ire of the demons of the earth, the air and the forest.

When Grecian poets sang; when Greece herself gave to the world a Demosthenes, charming with his mighty eloquence the world of men; when Grecian prowess withheld the furious onslaughts of the then known globe; when Alexander ruled; when Lycurgus and Solon administered the law; when Greece was culture and art and wisdom, the negro was eating the flesh of negro in the equatorial wilderness.

When Rome gave to the world its government, its laws, its men of brain and iron, carving upon the annals of the human race its Caesar, its Cicero and its Justinian, the African, naked and wild, pursued the locust and the grasshopper for his daily sustenance.

GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED, HAVE COMMENCED FROM OBSCURITY, REACHED THEIR ZENITH AND PASSED INTO THE PAGES OF HISTORY, LEAVING INDELIBLY STAMPED THEREON THE NAMES OF MEN OF CAUCASIAN BLOOD WHO HAVE WON RENOWN IN RELIGION, IN LITERATURE, IN ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES KNOWN TO THE CIVILIZATION OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, YET THE NEGRO AS A RACE HAS NEVER CONTRIBUTED ONE IOTA TO THE SUM TOTAL OF HUMAN KNOWLEDGE, OF DECENCY, OF MORALITY, OF SCIENCE, OF RELIGION.

The history of the negro from the time he flourished in the wilds of Africa to the present date shows but the mimicry of the creature of the tree top, and whatever he possesses in the way of intellectual advancement has come from the Caucasian blood occasionally injected in his veins.

South Not Responsible

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTHERN STATES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRESENCE OF THE NEGRO IN AMERICA.

There are two events so closely connected in American history, that when one thinks of one, the other is recalled to mind. These events were the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock and the first bringing of African slaves to American soil. On the one hand was a brave and patriotic people fleeing from the oppression which prevented their worshiping God according to the dictates of their own consciences; and the other was a collection of men, dragged from the savage wilds of the slave coast by Dutch traders, and sold into bondage to the Virginia colonists at Jamestown. It was near the year 1620 when these two events occurred, authorities differing as to the exact date of either. A year later the cultivation of cotton commenced, and the negro found his great field of industrial activity on the farms and plantations, although into the northern and New England states he had been sold into slavery and was used in the tilling of the soil.

The Puritan was owning slaves before many years. The Indians were even enslaved, and King Philip's son was sold for New England money. Finding the business of maintaining the African in the cold climate of Plymouth Rock was highly unprofitable, the New Englander sold his slaves further South and took up the tasks of burning witches and serving God.

The slave trade flourished between America and Africa, the traders being to a large extent Dutch and New Englanders, and by the time the war of 1776 commenced there had been imported 300,000 negro slaves from Africa.

The first people to object to this nefarious traffic were the Quakers, gentle followers of William Penn, and soon the cry was taken up by the New Englander, because, forsooth, the Caverlierly Virginian, the Carolina Huguenot and the Georgia Englishman were waxing fat on the labor of the slave. Absence of cash, as is often the case, provoked piety in the sanctimonious New England heart,, whose pious flutterings had but lately failed to see anything shocking in the work of committing outrages on supposed witches by burning and hanging, far more brutal, cowardly and unwarranted than any lynching ever occurring in the South, where negroes have been dealt summarily with justice for assaults on white women. History may condemn every state in the United States where the negro has been lynched for committing dastardly assaults on the purity of American womanhood. History will condone the man who protects the sanctity of his family with a gun; but, as future generations, yet unborn, scan the records and achievements of their forefathers, they will stamp as the most infamous blot on American civilization the "New England witch-burner."

The organization of the United States government found the country with 300,000 slaves. Their condition was far better from a standpoint of law and order than it is today. They were treated kindly, well cared for, taught the existence of a God and given as much education as they needed. THERE IS NO RECORD OF A NEGRO'S HAVING COMMITTED AN ASSAULT ON WHITE WOMEN BEFORE THE PASSAGE OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. This is true, although the negro was constantly on the farm and the plantation with the white women unprotected and unguarded, and although in the trying days of the Civil War, when the battlefield required the presence of the husband, the father and brother, the women were safe in the care of the negroes remaining at home.

The slave trade attracted the attention of the politician. At the time the convention met in 1789 to adopt the constitution and launched the experiment, at that time, which is today the greatest government on earth, New England had commenced the agitation which lasted through the war, the reconstruction, the after effects and to the present time. The negro has for over a hundred years not only been a subject of the political drama, but one of its leading actors.

Although there was much dispute in the early days, it is something to incite comment that the first steps to stop the slave trade came from the much abused Southern States, and it might be well to note in passing that GEORGIA, IN 1798, WAS THE FIRST AMERICAN STATE WHOSE LEGISLATURE PASSED A BILL PROHIBITING THE SLAVE TRADE.

The negro passed through the different stages prior to the Civil War. He caused the mightiest debates ever held by the men of brain and intellect in America, he brought matters to a crisis and caused the most vital question that could arise under the Constitution, the right of a sovereign state to withdraw from the Union, to be referred to the arbitrament of war, from which resulted the slaughter of thousands of American soldiers of both armies, the ruin of business, the accumulation of an enormous war debt, the assassination of a great American president and the desolation of thousands of American homes.

Slavery should never have been introduced in America. There is no argument existing today which sustains such an institution. It is insisted, however, that the Southern people were never responsible for its condition, and in spite of incendiary speeches to the contrary, and in spite of the utterances of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the negro was more kindly treated in the South sixty years ago than he is in many of the northern states today. The extinction of slavery could have come without war, had the country followed the advice of Mr. Lincoln, who favored compensatory emancipation and colonization.

Slavery was wrong, but worse than the wrongs of slavery was the turning of millions of creatures, just emerging from the darkness of barbarity, upon the American people. A crime against decent American intelligence was committed by making practically uncivilized people, ignorant of law and order, unable to comprehend the duties and requirements of civilization and citizenship, and incapable of all ideas of government, as the equals of men whose ancestors were ruling the world when the negro was naked in Africa.

The government of the United States was debauched by a band of political cut-throats and legislative pirates, whose intense hatred for the people who had been forced into a war by the negro, and as a pill to be fed the defeated States, invented the fallacious theory that the negro was as good as the white man, and that he should be allowed all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

The third generation in the Southern States today are made to suffer the social and political results of the Reconstruction, and it is time that an enlightened country, seeing conditions in the Southern States, should arise in the strength of American manhood and repeal laws which experience has found to be dangerous, corrupting and unbeneficial.

IT IS NOT TO THE MEN OF 1861 THAT WE LOOK FOR ULTIMATE RELIEF, BUT TO THE THIRD GENERATION OF THE NORTH AND EAST, WHO HAVE EVERYTHING IN COMMON WITH US, AND WHO, BY THE STUDY OF AMERICAN HISTORY AND THE OBSERVATION OF PRACTICAL EVENTS, WILL LEARN THAT THE NEGRO IS AN INFERIOR RACE, THAT HE IS INCAPABLE OF UNDERSTANDING THE TRUE REQUIREMENTS OF CITIZENSHIP, AND THAT HIS RETENTION OF THE BALLOT IS A PERIL WHICH WILL DISTURB THE BUSINESS, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Lincoln A Great Man

There is no more interesting historical reading than the utterances upon the negro question of Abraham Lincoln. Opinions will always differ as to the relative size of Mr. Lincoln as a man and as a statesman. He has had his bitter maligners and his warm supporters, both of whom have been extreme in their views as to the personality of the war president. A careful study of the speeches and writings of Lincoln convinces the unbiased American citizen of today that his views as to the negro were sound. Of one thing there is a certainty: MR. LINCOLN NEVER ADVOCATED, AND NEVER BELIEVED IN EITHER THE POLITICAL OR

SOCIAL EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES, AND NEVER LOST AN OPPORTUNITY OF TELLING THE WORLD HIS VIEWS.

In his famous debate with Douglass, in which both sides of the controversy were thoroughly expressed, the utterances of Mr. Lincoln ought to convince the most prejudiced American who is unfamiliar with the negro's true condition, and who espouses his cause from opinions inherited from fathers who held fanatical views on the subject.

In the Lincoln-Douglass debate, Mr. Lincoln stated the following views, in so plain a manner and in such clear language that history cannot fail to show how the late president stood on the negro question :

"I HAVE NO PURPOSE," SAID MR. LINCOLN, "TO PRODUCE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EQUALITY BETWEEN THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES. THERE IS A PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO, WHICH, IN MY JUDGMENT, WILL PROBABLY FOREVER FORBID THEIR LIVING TOGETHER UPON THE FOOTING OF PERFECT EQUALITY.

"I AM NOT IN FAVOR OF MAKING VOTERS OR JURORS OF NEGROES, NOR OF QUALIFYING THEM TO HOLD OFFICE, NOR TO INTERMARRY WITH WHITE PEOPLE. I DO NOT UNDERSTAND THAT BECAUSE I DO NOT WANT A NEGRO WOMAN FOR A SLAVE, I MUST NECESSARILY WANT HER FOR A WIFE."

Mr. Lincoln delivered the same views to the American people in making the presidential campaign of 1860, held steadfast to the principles of anti-slavery simply, but persisted with all the power of his intellect to the close of the Civil War in the idea of simply releasing the negro from slavery, without giving him any political or social equality. The great scheme of Lincoln was the colonization of the negro in certain territories and the payment to the slave owners for the peaceful emancipation of the slave. Had Mr. Lincoln lived to carry out his plans, there would have been no race troubles, problem or issue before the American people today.

In his message to the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which met December 2, 1861, the President placed before that body his views favoring "the voluntary action of the individual states by the exercise of their own sovereign powers; compensatory emancipation by the paying of adequate sums to owners of slaves, and colonization," but his views failed to be received favorably.

Again in his message to the final session of the same congress, Mr. Lincoln strenuously recommended the appropriations for

gradual, compensated emancipation and colonization, giving many valid reasons to support his theory.

Almost with the eye of prophesy he foresaw the dangers and difficulties which would in future decades overspread the country, for his message to this congress closed with the following appeal:

"Fellow citizens, WE CANNOT ESCAPE HISTORY. We of this congress and this administration will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. THE FIERY TRIAL THROUGH WHICH WE PASS WILL LIGHT US DOWN IN HONOR OR DISHONOR TO THE LATEST GENERATION. In giving freedom to the slave, we assure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and in what we preserve. THE WAY IS PLAIN, PEACEFUL, GENEROUS, JUST—A WAY, WHICH, IF FOLLOWED, THE WORLD WILL FOREVER APPLAUD, AND GOD MUST FOREVER BLESS."

Lincoln has always received the credit for freeing the negro from slavery. It is right and proper that the world should know that his only intention was simply to eliminate slavery from American soil, and not to place in the hands of ignorance the badge of American intelligence, the ballot, or attempt in any way to make the negro the white man's equal.

The third generation in the Southern States insists that ABRAHAM LINCOLN BELIEVED IN, AND ADVOCATED, THE MAINTENANCE OF A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT AS MUCH AS THE MOST PREJUDICED MAN IN ANY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES TODAY.

To the doubter, it says, go to the pages whereon are written the records of the past, and IF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES BELIEVE THAT LINCOLN WAS ONE OF THE GREATEST AMERICAN PRESIDENTS, LET THEM READ HIS WRITINGS AND HIS UTTERANCES, AND HEARKEN UNTO HIS WORDS.

Unfortunately, however, for a peaceful solution of the race problem, Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and the conditions became bad, then worse.

THE BULLET OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH DID MORE TO DESTROY THE PEACE AND HAPPINESS OF THE SOUTH THAN ALL THE BULLETS FIRED FROM THE GUNS OF LEE AND GRANT, BECAUSE GOVERNMENT WAS REPLACED BY HATE AND ANARCHY, AND THE RECONSTRUCTION FOLLOWED.

The Shame of America

The beginning of the present race troubles was on the day when Andrew Johnson took the oath of office, April 15, 1865. Here commenced the struggle between the executive power on the one hand

and the legislative anarchists on the other. Johnson attempted in his feeble way to handle the situation by issuing a proclamation of amnesty to the Southern leaders applicable to the rebellious states; and an executive order in reference to North Carolina, and afterwards adopted for other states.

The hatred for the South which had fired Thaddeus Stevens, who was the leader in the House of Representatives, added with Stevens' natural love for the negro, soon caused open rupture, and it was not long before the South was absolutely in the clutches of the most damnable gang of pirates ever disgracing the halls of Congress. Stevens was made the Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction, and had hell itself opened and let loose its most diabolical plans for torture, insult and torment and placed its foremost arch demons, armed with the steel of militarism, over the Southern States, the conditions could have been no worse.

In a short time President Johnson was swept aside, narrowly escaping the loss of his political head, Washington became the center of anarchy, and the South was slapped in the face. Freedmen's Societies were organized by Stevens, inciting the negroes to revolt. Crime became a pastime, and amid the diabolical frenzy of the devilish brain of Stevens, the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing the negro to vote, was born.

At the point of the bayonet the roots of society were upturned, and the lowest strata placed on top. Using the negro as a tool, scheming scoundrels, known to this day as "carpetbaggers," came to the South, and began a series of depredations, in comparison to which robbery, common thievery and even murder itself are names indicating honor and civic virtue. Instead of being the beneficiary the negro was made the victim of the carpetbagger, as the latter with the votes of the negro looted every public treasury in sight. Public debts were piled up; valuable franchises were lavishly granted; incompetency reigned; and the most infamous blot on American history is the fact that the Federal Government of Washington, of Jefferson, of Andrew Jackson and of Lincoln was used as the agency for plunder, for unrestrained corruption, and for wanton disregard for all that is decent.

THE GIVING THE NEGRO THE BALLOT WHEN HE WAS TOO IGNORANT TO USE IT, PLACING THE COUNTRY IN A STATE OF ANARCHY, WAS AN EXPERIMENT IN CRIME UPON THE STATES LYING PROSTRATE UNDER THE IRON-SHOED FOOT OF MILITARISM WHICH THEY HAVE NEVER FORGOTTEN, AND WHICH THEY WILL NEVER BLOT OUT UNTIL AN INTELLIGENT NATION CORRECTS THE MISTAKE.

Thaddeus Stevens went as far as he dared, but the waning power of lust and criminality was gradually apparent, and the states be-

came what they were intended to become under Lincoln's plan, except that the negro retains the ballot today.

Thaddeus Stevens became ill at length, was attended by two negro preachers in his last illness, died, and AT HIS OWN REQUEST, WAS BURIED IN A NEGRO CEMETERY.

Tracing the history of the enfranchisement of the negro from those days, the third generation of the Southern States says to the third generation of the North and East, SEE THE RESULTS OF THE INFAMOUS DAYS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION, AND BY THE TIES OF AMERICANISM YOU HOLD SO DEAR, RECTIFY THE CRIME OF 1868 TO 1871, AND REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Amendments Really Unconstitutional

AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND CONSEQUENTLY, THE SUCCEEDING AMENDMENTS, THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THE NEGRO RACE, ALTHOUGH THEY WERE SO INTENDED, AND ON THIS ACCOUNT THE TITLE OF THE NEGRO TO HIS LIBERTY AND TO SUFFRAGE IS CLOUDED.

Radical as this proposition may seem, at the same time it is true, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution are really not worth the paper on which they were written. This can be shown by the very words of the highest court in the country, which has never tried to show any satisfactory reason for the legality of these amendments, other than the arbitrary reason that they were constitutional. There have been many questions arising under the three amendments, but the United States Supreme Court has always assumed that the amendments were valid, and not to be assailed.

The truth is that the thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution was never RATIFIED BY ENOUGH AMERICAN STATES TO MAKE IT VALID.

When the framers of the constitution of the United States met to enter into a compact of government, it became evident that as the country grew and new conditions arose, the Constitution would, from time to time, require amendments to meet those conditions. Accordingly, in order to provide means to that end, an article was adopted as follows:

Article V

"The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on

the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be *valid to all intents and purposes* as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of THREE-FOURTHS of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress."

Various amendments were passed, twelve in number, which were submitted to the legislatures of the States so soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution as to practically make the amendments a portion of the Constitution itself.

THE REAL ISSUE OF THE CIVIL WAR WAS NOT NEGRO SLAVERY. THE NEGRO AS A POLITICAL FACTOR, HAD CAUSED QUESTIONS TO ARISE WHICH DISRUPTED PEACEFUL RELATIONS, BUT THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE BRINGING ON THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES WAS THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION WHETHER OR NOT SOVEREIGN STATES, HAVING ENTERED INTO A COMPACT FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION AND GOVERNMENT, HAD THE RIGHT TO WITHDRAW FROM THE UNION AND ESTABLISH A NEW GOVERNMENT.

THE SOUTHERN STATES MAINTAINED THAT THEY HAD SUCH RIGHT. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DENIED THAT RIGHT, ISSUE WAS JOINED, AND THE SOUTHERN STATES LOST THE DECISION OF THE GREATEST CONSTITUTIONAL LAWSUIT EVER TRIED IN THE COURT OF WAR.

In support of this proposition, the United States Supreme Court has defined the status of the Southern States in the following language:

"For the purposes of the National Government, the people of the United States are an integral and not a composite mass, and their unity and identity, in this view of the subject are not affected by the segregation by State lines for the purpose of State government and local administration. Considered in this the States are organisms for the performance of their appropriate functions in the vital system of the larger polity, of which, in this aspect of the subject they form a part, and which would perish if they were all stricken from existence or ceased to perform their allotted work

"The doctrine of secession is a doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason, seeking to give itself triumph by revolutionary violence. The late rebellion was without any sanction of right of law. The duration and magnitude of the war did not

change its character. In some respects it was not unlike the insurrection of a county or other municipal sub-division of territory against the State to which it belongs. In such cases the State has the right to use all the means necessary to put down the resistance to its authority and restore peace, order and obedience to law.

"Whatever precautionary or penal measures the State may take when the insurrection is suppressed, the proposition would be a strange one to maintain that while it lasted the county was not a part of the State, and was hence absolved from its duties, liabilities and restrictions which would have been incumbent upon it if it had remained in its normal condition and relations."

In other words, the Southern States were still in the Union, and Mr. Lincoln's proposition was the correct one. Such being the case, it is equally true that notwithstanding all that has been done and all that has been said to the contrary, the SOUTHERN STATES WERE AS MUCH ENTITLED TO VOTE FREELY ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AS MAINE, NEW YORK OR OHIO, AS EACH OF THE SOUTHERN STATES HAD A GOVERNMENT OF ITS OWN BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR EVEN IF THE STATES FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

THIS RIGHT TO FREELY VOTE ON THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT WAS DENIED TO THE SOUTHERN STATES, AND WE HAVE THE CURIOUS ANOMALY OF STATES WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN OUT OF THE UNION HAVING THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT HANDED TO THEM ON THE POINT OF A BAYONET AND TOLD THAT THEY COULD NOT GET INTO THE UNION UNTIL THEY RATIFIED IT.

Supporting the idea that three-fourths, necessary to ratify the Constitution, were lacking, the reader has only to recall the actual number of States which existed at the time of the Presidential campaign of 1860. There were, all told, thirty-three, and were as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Iowa, Missouri, and Oregon.

At the election of 1860 Lincoln received 180 electoral votes, Douglas 12, Breckinridge 72, and Bell 39, Lincoln receiving the majority of the votes cast and being the successful candidate for President. Immediately following this election, the *attempt* WAS MADE TO WITHDRAW FROM THE AMERICAN UNION

BY ELEVEN SOUTHERN STATES. ACCORDINGLY, BY THE TIME THE CIVIL WAR ACTUALLY COMMENCED, THERE WERE ELEVEN OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT NATION.

THESE STATES were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas.

THE PLEADINGS OF WAR WERE DRAWN UP, THE EVIDENCE OF BATTLEFIELD PRESENTED, AND, IN THE COURT OF WAR, THE ONLY TRIBUNAL WHICH COULD DECIDE THE QUESTION, THE DECISION WAS RENDERED THAT THE STATES OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CONSTITUTE A UNION, ONE, INSEPARABLE AND INDISSOLUBLE. CONSEQUENTLY BY THE DECISION OF THIS TRIBUNAL THERE WAS NEVER A STATE OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT OUT OF THE UNION. THE DOCTRINE OF SECESSION WAS A FALACY, AND EACH SOUTHERN STATE HAD AS MUCH RIGHT TO VOTE ON THE QUESTION OF ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AS ANY OF THE NORTHERN STATES.

The Federal Government at Washington was conducted with utter disregard to Constitutional Limitations. West Virginia, a portion of the State of Virginia, was parcelled off without the consent of the legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to this day has a cloud on its title of statehood.

Now according to the Constitution of the United States of America, it was necessary that in order to establish the legality of a constitutional amendment, it required the assent of twenty-five American States to so amend the Constitution.

ONLY TWENTY-TWO STATES WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY OF VOTING ON THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT, RENDERING IT VOID, BOTH BECAUSE THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES, COUNTING WEST VIRGINIA, DID NOT PASS ON THE QUESTION, AND FOR THE FURTHER REASON THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATES VOTING WAS NOT A CONSTITUTIONAL THREE-FOURTHS OF THE ENTIRE NUMBER WHICH WAS TWENTY-FIVE.

HENCE, ACCORDING TO THE LAW OF THE LAND THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL

CONSTITUTION IS NOT WORTH LEGALLY THE PAPER ON WHICH IT IS WRITTEN, AND THE LAW ITSELF HAS PLACED A BLOT ON THE RIGHT OF THE NEGRO TO ENJOY EVEN LIBERTY ITSELF.

THE QUESTION THEN ARISES THAT AS THE THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION IS ITSELF UNCONSTITUTIONAL WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH AMENDMENTS AND EXACTLY WHAT IS THE STATUS OF THE NEGRO TODAY?

These questions can be studied by the people of the country, but there is no question beyond the shadow of a doubt but that the title of the negro to ANYTHING in this country is seriously clouded.

THE THREE AMENDMENTS WERE RAMMED DOWN THE THROATS OF ELEVEN SOVEREIGN STATES, WITHOUT THEIR FREE WILL AND CHOICE, AND IN A HIGH-HANDED MANNER, WITHOUT WARRANT OF LAW, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE RULES OF GOVERNMENT, AND IN A MANNER WHICH MIGHT MAKE TYRANNICAL RUSSIA'S MODUS OPERANDI RESEMBLE THE BENIGN BLESSINGS OF CIVIL LIBERTY.

The United States Supreme Court has assumed that the amendments to the Federal Constitution were valid and in a decision rebuking the State of Georgia for setting up the fact that her State Constitution was adopted under coercion said:

"Congress authorized the State to form a new Constitution and she elected to proceed within the scope of the authority conferred. The result was submitted to Congress as a voluntary and valid offering, and was so received and so recognized in the subsequent action of that body. The State is estopped to assail it on such an assumption.

"UPON THE SAME GROUNDS SHE MIGHT DENY THE VALIDITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS. THE ACTION OF CONGRESS UPON THE SUBJECT CANNOT BE INQUIRED INTO.

"THE CASE IS CLEARLY ONE IN WHICH THE JUDICIAL IS BOUND TO FOLLOW THE ACTION OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND IS CONCLUDED BY IT.

"WE MAY ADD THAT HAD CONGRESS EXPRESSLY DICTATED AND EXPRESSLY APPROVED THE PROVISO

IN QUESTION, SUCH DICTATION WOULD BE WITHOUT EFFECT."

If the JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, meaning the courts, WERE BOUND TO FOLLOW THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, rather a queer statement, WHY DOES IT NOT FOLLOW THAT IF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT NOT ONLY WAS ILLEGAL IN SECURING THE RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION BUT WAS CRIMINAL ABOUT IT, THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT SHOULD BE COMPELLED TO FOLLOW AN ILLEGAL LAW?

It is customary for a court of law to examine the record in a case, and decide the case on its merits. The facts in the case of the way eleven sovereign States were mistreated at the close of the civil war, DESERVE NO SUCH OPINION THAT CERTAIN RESULTS WERE FREELY AND VOLUNTARILY ACCOMPLISHED.

The words of the United States Supreme Court to the effect that "HAD CONGRESS EXPRESSLY DICTATED AND EXPRESSLY APPROVED THE PROVISO IN QUESTION (THE AMENDMENT'S ACCEPTANCE) SUCH DICTATION WOULD BE WITHOUT EFFECT," opens the doors to the people of the present day to declare that the AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION WHICH WERE SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE, NOT IN THE REPUBLICAN MANNER OF ALLOWING THEM FREEDOM IN THEIR ACCEPTANCE, BUT AT THE MUZZLE OF A RIFLE AND COMPELLING THEIR ACCEPTANCE, THAT, THEREFORE THE AMENDMENTS SO SUBMITTED ARE NULL AND VOID AND MUST BE RESUBMITTED EVEN AFTER THESE YEARS TO THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

THE THIRD GENERATION DOES NOT DESIRE THE MAINTENANCE OF SLAVERY AND IT DESIRES TO GIVE THE NEGRO EQUAL RIGHTS BEFORE THE LAW, BUT IT INSISTS THAT THE POWER OF GOVERNING THE WHITE PEOPLE WHEN HE HIMSELF DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE TAKEN OUT OF HIS HANDS.

AS IT IS THERE IS A CLOUD ON THE TITLE OF THE NEGRO TO HIS LIBERTY, EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW AND HIS SUFFRAGE.

The minds of the third generation, and of all subsequent generations will never be satisfied with the existence of arbitrary, unjust laws passed and enforced with militarism, and remembering that GOVERNMENTS WERE INSTITUTED AMONG MEN DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, they will insist until these laws, which were clearly not passed WITH THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED be modified in some instances and taken off the constitution in the case of the fifteenth amendment.

The Solid South

The result of the passage of the Fifteenth amendment has been the solid south. No matter what proposition might have arisen, the hideous nightmare, of a repetition of the scenes enacted by Stevens and his band, constantly arises so that people, who might affiliate with different political parties, line up on all questions with practical unanimity fearful lest one vote might place the reins of government again in the hands of another set of "carpet baggers."

There are two great political parties. The South is, of course, Democratic; but, repeal the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, and thousands of young men growing up in the country would align themselves with the Republicans. The South is the coming manufacturing country of the world, and its industries will spread through every line of endeavor. As the industries increase the people will begin to advocate a system of protective tariff on American manufactured goods, yet, as long as the negro question remains, the chances for protection in Southern politics are slim.

As before mentioned, the government ownership and control of public service corporations might attract many to one party or the other, yet, the danger of negro domination of these public utilities is so acute, that thinking people in the South will not stand for the proposition.

The aspects socially are becoming worse. The negro, having the false hope of social equality held out to him, having been politically declared the equal of the white man, is becoming insolent, surly, and dissatisfied.

As friction increases between the races, the business interests are disturbed, and as law and order becomes unable to hold down the two, and mob violence ensues, as was recently the case in Atlanta, the results are disastrous to the whole country; because, as law becomes trampled under foot, the authority of the State is suspended, and business cannot be transacted without the safeguards of the rules of society being observed.

THE DIRECT AND ONLY CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE IS THE KEEPING OF THE NEGRO CONSTANTLY IN POLITICAL ISSUES, AND ALLOWING HIM TO EXERCISE THE PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENSHIP WHEN HE DOES NOT AS A RACE POSSESS SUFFICIENT CONCEPTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT TO UNDERSTAND THE DUTIES OF A VOTER.

Efforts have been made by the people of the different States to make the negro a creature of higher intelligence, but these efforts have nearly all proven of no avail. Education has been tried in every State in the Union, and in every Southern State the negro boy or girl has had the same advantages as the white children. The consensus of opinion among leading educators, who have come into active personal contact with the negro pupils, goes to show that the education of the negro is a rank failure, and that no amount of endeavoring to "raise the negro to a higher level by educating him" seems to have done any real good for the race. The most sensible plan proposed in the way of negro education is to allow a common school education and then, in case the negro wants any further instruction, let him work and pay for it.

DO 405
REALLY

The utter fallacy of expending public revenues derived from taxes paid by white people, almost entirely, for the teaching negroes higher Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Latin or any of the higher branches of education, when the graduates, with the exception of a mere sprinkling, enter the lowest walks of life, and continue their courses of immorality, ignorance, prostitution and crime.

Churches have been erected to teach ideas of religion to the negro, but these organizations are honey-combed with politics and matters foreign to the service of a Supreme Being. Very often the negro preacher is an immoral, lustful creature, who does more to tear down the morals of his negro women than he does to preach the doctrine of the salvation of souls.

The negro, taking him as a whole, is a shiftless quantity. Any man who observes the dives and his places of immoral congregation knows that never before in the history of this country have there been so many idle negroes. Wages paid by manufacturers are better today than they have been for years, yet the negro will work a few days, only long enough to get enough money to pay for drunkenness the rest of the week, and to bear his idleness and shiftlessness.

Good Negroes

There are some good negroes in every line. They are men who have succeeded in spite of the natural inclinations of their race. There are excellent negro lawyers, men of absolute integrity; there are good and successful business men among the negro population.

who are an honor to their race; there are good negro doctors, and in almost every line there are shining examples, but the most noticeable fact about the good negro is that he CARES NOTHING FOR POLITICS, AND WOULD NOT BE AFFECTED ONE WAY OR THE OTHER IF HE WERE DISFRANCHISED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE LAWLESS ELEMENT OF HIS RACE FROM KEEPING IN POLITICAL POWER.

The good negro always condemns lawlessness, and urges his fellows to leave public questions, low dives and accompanying vices alone. The good negro, realizing social equality with the white race impossible, is never heard from on the subject. It is only the vicious element whose self-opinionated folly makes society dangerous.

Dangerous Factors.

The most dangerous factor, in the solution of the race problem, is the man, who, without studying the true conditions in the South, takes the side of the negro and attempts to lift him up to a level with the white population. The result is that the one who makes so unfortunate a mistake usually lets himself down to the negro's level instead of accomplishing any real good for the negro.

As a general rule, when people who have lived all their lives in the northern states, away from the negro and the conditions imposed by him, come to the South, for a short time, while they are here, they are loud in their expressions of sympathy for the negro; but, as soon as the housewife becomes entangled with the perplexing question of negro servants, is the victim of thefts of valuables, incompetent service and observes the general negro character, the cause of race reform has gained an advocate who is more bitter than the Southerner.

NORTHERN PEOPLE, WHO LEARN FROM EXPERIENCE THE TRUE CONDITION OF THE NEGRO, AS A GENERAL RULE, ARE FIRED WITH AN ABSOLUTE HATRED OF THE NEGRO, AND BECOME MORE RADICAL THAN THE SOUTHERNER CARES TO BE.

The ministry, when it departs from its regular duties and enters the realms of the race problem, does far more damage to the cause of peace than even a brutal negro; and, when a Northern preacher, who utterly refuses to mix and mingle with the people and study the conditions, takes up the cause of a negro, as is sometimes the case, who may have assaulted a white woman, he is a more dangerous element to society than the negro who perpetrates the deed.

The press has done a great deal toward showing the false door of hope to the negro. By constantly preaching equality to him, it has made him more vicious. Incendiary headlines denouncing mobs

who have lynched rape fiends, have in the past added fury to the flames of discord, the ignorant negroes taking such denunciation as an expression of approval of the negro, and a condemnation of the mob.

The efforts of the false teacher, writer and preacher to solve the race problem have been futile, and when New Englanders come to the South, and, attempt to incite riot, by abusing people who were born in the Southern States, and, who have been raised amid all the awful conditions of threatened negro supremacy, the Southern man, has BUT ONE MESSAGE TO GIVE TO NEW ENGLAND, AND, THAT IS, THE SOUTH IS AMPLY ABLE TO ATTEND TO THE HANDLING OF LOCAL QUESTIONS WITHOUT YOUR UNWARRANTED INTERFERENCE.

IF NEW ENGLAND WANTS TO SOLVE THE RACE PROBLEM, LET NEW ENGLAND SHOW HERSELF AMERICAN ENOUGH TO REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT, AND THE SOUTH WILL GUARANTEE THAT THERE WILL BE NO MORE TROUBLES.

It does seem, though, that men will ever fail to investigate and will ever refuse to learn. The experiment of Thaddeus Stevens failed absolutely of its purpose, if it had a purpose outside of hatred of the Southern people, and instead of benefitting the negro on his journey toward civilization, has harmed him infinitely by placing him in a false attitude with himself.

The result of the reconstruction was the instilling into the simple minds of the negro the deeds of lust, of animosity and deviltry, which did not exist before he had the ballot. The fires of hatred lighted by Stevens caused the negro to commit crimes of rape and murder, from which their whole race has suffered.

Primarily a rural people, they have swarmed to the towns, there to be made the worse dregs of criminal life. Their misguided friends, who may have wanted to help them, have done them an injury by unconsciously encouraging them with false promises.

Criminal Assault

PRIOR TO 1861, THERE ARE NO RECORDED CASES OF CRIMINAL ASSAULTS BY NEGROES UPON THE PERSONS OF WHITE WOMEN.

SINCE THE PASSAGE OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION THERE HAVE BEEN SO MANY CASES OF THIS CHARACTER THAT THEIR SICKENING DETAILS ARE WELL KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

WITHOUT HESITATION, IT HAS BEEN THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO MEET THE OUTRAGES OF THE NEGRO WITH SWIFT AND SPEEDY PUNISHMENT, AND THAT PUNISHMENT HAS BEEN DEATH.

It is natural to suppose that, the above facts being true, the primary reason why mobs have been organized and lynchings have taken place, not only in the South, but in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and others north of the Ohio river, all caused by the commission of this horrible crime; and, since this character of crime was not committed before the negro was made the political equal of the white man, it follows that the direct cause of the commission of the crime of rape is the existence of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

The American Indian, a ward of the Government, has no elective franchise, and consequently we never hear of the Indians having committed criminal assaults on white women, yet from Indian blood has come some of the best citizenship of the nation. The Indian is not a citizen. The negro is, and the results of negro citizenship has proven itself to be disastrous.

It is almost impossible to attempt to illustrate to the man who lives in the northern states, unaccustomed to the presence of the negro, the conditions in nearly every part of the South. One might try to give facts and figures until doomsday, and fail to convince the reader, who becomes a convert as soon as he enters the Southern territory. Upon arriving there he sees around each little way station large numbers of shiftless, idle and vicious negroes. Creatures of but little intelligence but the sagacity of viciousness, and ready to steal, to lie, to commit crimes of any or every nature. As the traveler goes further into the states where the black belt exists and the negro population is larger than that of the white people, if he would alight from his train, and stop at one of the small Southern towns, he would have his eyes opened.

It is in regions that are occupied by the shiftless class of negro population, where they outnumber the white people, that the negro is most vicious, and where assaults against white women have been more often committed. It is here that the farmer going to the fields, leaving his unprotected wife and children at home, is constantly in dread lest upon his return he would find the home ruined.

So, it is almost a task of impossibility to attempt to show the conditions without personal observation, which always convinces. Suffice it to say, however, that the women living in the territory surrounded by negroes are always menaced with a terrible fear, a horrible vision, a frantic nightmare.

When the crimes are committed, one can well imagine an aggrieved husband, a brother or father coming to his home, and finding the home blighted. He seeks vengeance, summons the

neighbors, who have in common with their unfortunate brother the same fear hanging over their houses, and the party finds the guilty one. After identification, he is lynched.

THE THERE IS NO WORD OF COOL ARGUMENT WHICH CAN ALLAY THE FEELING OF PERSONAL OUTRAGE TO A SOUTHERN WHITE MAN WHOSE WOMEN HAVE BEEN ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO; NO LOGIC CAN APPEASE HIS WRATH; NO RULE OF CONDUCT WHICH WILL GIVE HIM BACK HIS PRICELESS JEWEL LOST.

There is one rule of law which appeals to the white men of the South, no matter whether they are native born or have moved from the northern states, and that rule is:

WHEN THE WOMANHOOD OF AMERICA IS DE-SPOILED THE CRIME SHALL BE PUNISHED WITH DEATH.

In some cases, where there has existed a doubt in the mind of the citizens, the matter has been brought to the courts of law and trials resorted to. Then we have had the shocking spectacle of a curious aggregation of court room hangers on craning their necks to see the outraged victim, who had been seized by the hands of a negro, and as the intelligent spectator sees the weeping victim relating in accents of pity the sorrowful story of the crime, her words uttered amid paroxysms of shame and grief, the spectator says down in his heart of hearts, "IF THIS CRIME HAD OCCURRED IN MY IMMEDIATE FAMILY, HOW IN THE NAME OF GOD COULD I HAVE ANY OF MY WOMEN FOLKS FACE SUCH A TERRIBLE ORDEAL?" AND THE CHANCES ARE THAT IN CASE IT DID HAPPEN, THEY WOULD NOT HAVE TO COME.

Lynching has been discussed in all of its phases, but it resolves itself back to the crimes committed by the negro upon the person of white women, the unspeakable horror of atrocity. This crime is the cause of ninety-nine per cent. of the lynchings which have taken place in the country.

Although there have been thousands of people to rise and condemn the mob spirit, and thousands of men to write lurid denunciations of the mob law, yet the real spirit of the American people is, that in cases of rape, the act of putting the negro to death is justifiable, for the reason that an assault of this character is an attack on the purity and sanctity of the American home; there is too much danger of the twists and technicalities of the law preventing the meting out of speedy punishment; and, no self-respecting white man wants his wife, his mother, daughter or sister dragged into a court room to be shown as a pitiful spectacle, a heartrending victim of the assault of a human fiend.

Mob law itself, the overthrowing of the authority of the state, the reign of anarchy which knows no counsel save its own angry passions, cannot be defended as an influence of civilized law. No man, no matter how well versed in the law, can or will dare to defend the mob as a legal proposition, because legally the mob has no defense.

THE DEFENSE OF MOB LAW AND THE REASON WHY THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE DEEP DOWN IN THEIR HEARTS EXPRESS A SYMPATHY FOR THE ENRAGED CITIZENS, WHO HANG A RAPE FIEND, IS BECAUSE OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE CASE.

THE PERSONAL EQUATION, OF EACH AMERICAN, WHO LOVES THE SWEETNESS AND PURITY OF AMERICAN WOMANHOOD, DICTATES AN INNATE SYMPATHY WITH THE AMERICAN MOB, AND NO MATTER IN WHAT PART OF THE NATION THE THINKER LIVES, HE WILL INVOLUNTARILY ASK HIMSELF THE QUESTION, "WHAT WOULD I DO IF MY WIFE OR SISTER OR MOTHER OR DAUGHTER WERE ATTACKED BY A SAVAGE BEAST IN HUMAN FORM, RENT ON HER RUIN?"

When each thinking man in America places himself in the attitude of the victim of the crime, his notions of law and administrations of justice vanish into oblivion, and he becomes one of the mob in spirit, and the chances are that he will lead it if he is so unfortunate as to suffer the crime in his immediate family.

Mob law did not exist in the South before the Fifteenth Amendment; crimes against women were unheard of; does it not follow that by taking the ballot, the false badge of equality, from the negro, you have done much to prevent his laying his hands on white women?

If Filipino, Why Not Negro?

One of the most powerful arguments of why the negro should be disfranchised throughout the country is the comparison of the manner in which the United States government went about the solution of the race question at the conclusion of the Civil War, and at the close of the Spanish-American struggle. In the first instance, the government, under the control of the Thaddeus Stevens type, thrust suffrage upon ignorant men who were unfit for its benefits; in the second case, men of the McKinley, Taft, Root and Roosevelt type saw clearly that the natives of the Philippine Islands were incapable of self-government. Hence the modern statesman saw, that, in order to bring the Filipino up to a correct standard, he must be held in restraint and taught step by step the duty of citizenship and the rights and advantages of government.

HAD THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR DEVOTED AS MUCH SENSIBLE THOUGHT, SPENT AS MUCH MONEY, TIME AND BRAINS IN THE SOLUTION OF THE QUESTION OF THE DISPOSAL OF THE EX-SLAVE, AS IT HAS IN LOOKING AFTER THE WELFARE OF FARAWAY INHABITANTS OF ISLANDS SO DISTANT THAT ONLY THE PRIZE PUPIL IN A GEOGRAPHY CLASS KNEW THEY EXISTED TEN YEARS AGO, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO RACE QUESTION IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE NEGRO IS NOT AS A RACE AS INTELLIGENT AS THE FILIPINO, AND YET THE FILIPINO MUST WAIT UNTIL HE IS TAUGHT THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, WHILE THE NEGRO, GROWING MORE WORTHLESS AND MORE VIOUS, REFUSES TO LEARN, DEVELOPING INTO CRIME, IS DECLARED THE EQUAL OF THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

IF IT WERE NOT SO SERIOUS A PROPOSITION IT WOULD BE RIDICULOUS.

Having shown the true condition of the negro in the preceding pages, having discussed, from the viewpoint of a member of the third generation of the Southern States, each phase, there is summed up only one conclusion, based on practical experience, knowledge of conditions, and the facts of history.

THE NEGRO IN THE SOUTH IS AN INFERIOR RACE TO THE CAUCASIAN.

HE DOES NOT UNDERSTAND THE PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

THE GRANTING OF THE BALLOT TO HIM WAS A MISTAKE, A CRIME AGAINST THE NEGRO AND THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

THE WRONG CAN BE RECTIFIED BY THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES, EITHER BY REPEALING THE INIQUITOUS TAINT TO THE CONSTITUTION OR BY DECLARING THAT THE AMENDMENT WAS NEVER ACTUALLY PASSED.

Americanism Means Honesty

The present period in the history of the United States has been one in which the entire nation has been startled by the disclosures which have taken place in the lines of corruption in business, the criminality among public officials, and the restoration to the rules of ordinary honesty the principles of the American government;

yet, while men have been engaged in the mad pursuit of wealth and in the correction of evils appertaining thereto, VITAL PRINCIPLES CONCERNING NOT MERE WEALTH, BUT THE PRESERVATION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE PURITY OF THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE HAVE BEEN ALLOWED TO STAND, AND THE PEOPLE, BLIND IN THEIR CHASE AFTER MATERIAL RICHES, SEEK NO REMEDY TO PREVENT CRIME, TO ELIMINATE THE DEBAUCHERY OF THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE, BUT WHEN OUTBREAKS OCCUR IN THE SOUTH, THERE IS A LOUD OUTCRY FROM PEOPLE WHO DO NOT KNOW, AND IT SEEMS WILL NOT LEARN, AND A DEMAND FOR VIOLENCE TO CEASE.

Charity Begins at Home

IGNORANCE OF CONDITIONS IN AMERICA WILL CONSTITUTE NO EXCUSE TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.

THE TRUTH IS IN THE REACH OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN, AND THE TIME HAS COME IN OUR HISTORY WHEN THE TRUTH MUST BE TOLD, AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AWAKENED TO THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE SITUATION.

THE THIRD GENERATION IN THE SOUTH, AS GOOD AMERICANS AS THE THIRD GENERATION OF BOSTON, OF NEW YORK, OF CHICAGO, OF ST. LOUIS, OF DENVER AND OF SAN FRANCISCO, ARE LIVING IN ACTIVE CONTACT WITH THE SITUATION.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE MUST LISTEN TO "THE VOICE OF THE THIRD GENERATION."

The third generation calls to its brothers in the patriotic North; the great middle section where the American flags stands next to the love of God and the devotion to the purity of the home; it calls to the Golden West, across the prairies, across the fields where waves the ripening grain; it calls beyond the lofty peaks of the Rockies to the sons of the mountains; far away even to the beautiful Yosemite, the Coast Range; and, the patch of the artistic creation of the Almighty the lovely Golden Gate; it calls, not begging or beseeching, but in the full strength of Americanism, seriously, earnestly and looking to the best interests of the greatest nation in the world, IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT AMERICAN REPUBLIC; IN THE NAME OF THE PURITY OF THE AMERICAN HOME AND THE CAUCASIAN RACE; IN THE NAME OF THE PERPETUATION OF A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT, REPEAL THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION AND TAKE THE NEGRO OUT OF POLITICS.

To The Reader:

YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE READING OF FACTS WHICH CAN BE VERIFIED BY MILLIONS OF PEOPLE LIVING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. YOU ARE URGED IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT TO ASSIST IN SPREADING THESE FACTS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, HENCE IF YOU AGREE WITH THE AUTHOR IN HIS PRESENTATION, SECURE ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION AND SEND THEM TO YOUR ACQUAINTANCES WHO HAVE NOT HAD THE OPPORTUNITY OF STUDYING THE SITUATION BY PERSONAL CONTACT.

HENRY P. FRY,
Chattanooga, Tennessee

P.D. 1.9.0





DOBBS BROS.

LIBRARY BINDING

MAY -69
ST. AUGUSTINE

ST. AUGUSTINE
FLA.

32084

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 011 643 667 A

